

# THE ARGUS

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## We'll Take a Submarine.

What final disposition shall the allies make of the German submarines? The question is sure to come up sooner or later and it is not too early to make a suggestion.

Why not offer them as relics to be placed on view as permanent exhibits of German barbarism in the various countries which joined forces to drive such implements of destruction forever from the seas?

Rock Island arsenal should be considered an applicant for one of them. The boat could be lightened with barges and brought up the Mississippi river at any time when there is a good stage of water, and if there is no place on the island in which to keep it the government can well afford to build one.

Rock Island arsenal for years has had a military museum containing a fairly complete display of the various engines of destruction used in wars in which this country has been engaged. Visitors to the island have taken much interest in it.

The last four years have brought a new era in methods of fighting. Fresh death dealing devices have been created in great numbers. While the war was on details concerning many of them were suppressed for military reasons. There is no reason for continuing this policy now. The public will want to see them all and learn how they worked. Such museums as that at the arsenal should be enlarged and brought up to date as soon as possible and so placed that they will be easy of access.

It is probable that the coming peace conference will adopt drastic measures in an effort to make general wars impossible in future. The submarine is very likely to be definitely outlawed, along with poison gas and other instruments which the Hun introduced to terrorize the world. Possibly the nation caught building a submarine hereafter will be treated much as an individual who burns the midnight oil making bombs to be thrown by those of anarchistic propensities. If that comes to pass there will be a lot of undersea craft thrown on the junk heap.

Rock Island arsenal should have one of them. It should also have war airplanes of the different types, tanks, small and large, big and little guns of late design and a thousand and one other things from foreign battlefields that a world at peace will never need. Publicity will be the most powerful weapon for the enforcement of international amity. The more people know about war the less they like it. Doubtless the coming peace conference will act on that theory.

At any rate war museums can do no harm. Probably they will do much good and the one at Rock Island arsenal ought to be enlarged and adequately housed, preferably on the west end of the island where the public may inspect it without hindrance of official red tape.

Unofficial estimates of Germany's losses during the war place the total casualties at 6,330,000, 1,530,000 being killed and 200,000 unaccounted for. If, after they have had time to think it over, the German people forgive the leaders who brought this appalling calamity upon them then we shall have to conclude that they were in sympathy with the purposes of the war and active, instead of passive actors in it.

## Revising the Civil Service.

Reconstruction of the federal civil service as a vital feature of the after-war readjustment of industry will be urged upon congress at the next session by the National Federation of Federal Employees. Drafts of new legislation, radically different from the present civil service law, are now under consideration by a special committee of the federation, appointed in pursuance of the action of the recent national convention. These laws, when finally formulated, will be asked for as a part of the government's reconstruction program.

The new measures as proposed, according to the national president of the federation, Luther C. Steward, will change the character and functions of the present civil service commission to include a system of employment management and wage fixing, in addition to the present function of mere recruiting. Civil service training courses will be provided, under the plan outlined, in all schools subsidized or controlled by the federal government, and such courses will be designed especially for soldiers and sailors prior to demobilization of the armed force and prior to any legislation looking to their preferment in appointments to civil service positions.

Complete equality of opportunity, compensation, and promotion will be guaranteed under the new legislation proposed, on the basis of fitness solely, without discrimination as to sex.

Examination, scientific selection of eligibles, promotion, demotion, and dismissal or retirement are contemplated through a central organization rather

than through the separate departments as at present—in other words, the application of the principles of scientific employment management to the operations of the federal civil service. Furthermore, all positions, up to and including the assistant secretaries of departments, are to be included, under this plan, in the permanent classified service, thus insuring the selection of competent trained executives instead of political appointees in the higher administrative positions and offering an incentive to the best material in the lower positions to undertake government service as a life career.

The federation proposes that all statutory salaries be abolished, and appropriations made in lump sums. Working conditions, including salaries, should be fixed, is contended, by a representative board the membership of which should consist of representatives of the employees, of the administrative officials and of the public at large.

"These are some of the principles we think should be applied in the much needed reconstruction of the federal civil service," says President Steward, "a need that is the greater in view of the rapidly expanding functions of the government as a result of the war. The original civil service act merely provides negatively against the spoils system of dismissals, and requires some educational test for the minor positions. One great need is for trained public servants, and the application of business methods in administration. Another is for justice to the employees and the maintenance of their morale. For these two ends we need administrative machinery which combines the factors of expert judgment, executive powers, and full responsibility, and at the same time establishes collective bargaining between the employee and the employer."

Americans need not hesitate to buy war stamps or bonds in the fear that their money will be used in feeding the German people. Germany will get nothing that it does not pay for.

They have given Hindenburg a pledge of safety so that he may feel secure in going about in Germany. However, the field marshal considers it good policy to carry side arms.

It is intimated broadly that the Irish have little chance of being represented at the peace conference. Why they should want to be will not be readily understood, in view of the well known proclivities of the race.

## The River's Chance.

The future of inland water transportation in this country is uncertain, to say the least. For a time it was expected that the government would take immediate and energetic steps to utilize the Mississippi as an artery of commerce to relieve the over-taxed railroads, and if the war had continued longer it might have done so. As matters now stand the only probable federal action will lie along lines heretofore followed. Money will be appropriated to keep a steamboat channel open, beacons burning and other guides to navigation in place and that is all. Probably the business interests of the valley will have to fight hard for that.

Whether inland waterway improvement is to receive a new impetus is largely in the hands of the people most interested. Shippers and merchants have succeeded in getting a trunk line boat service between St. Louis and New Orleans. This is proving of great benefit and will help to spread the gospel of water transportation along the lower reaches of the stream. No doubt private interests can be persuaded to extend the carrying facilities northward to the head of navigation if cities on the upper river improve their terminals and shippers show a disposition to extend patronage.

If ever there was a time when faith in the future of the river as an artery of commerce were justified it is now. Mexico, Central America, South America, Africa, Australia and even Asia can be conveniently reached through New Orleans via an all-water route. The United States will have more vessels for the carrying of its foreign commerce than it ever has had. It will have a prestige in the world's markets, and it will have the goods as well as the facilities for delivering them. The New Orleans Association of Commerce has called a conference of Mississippi valley interests, to be held in New Orleans, Dec. 9, to discuss the matter and to plan a valley-wide organization to work for the common good.

The English propose to feed the Germans as the latter have been feeding English prisoners of war. That's fair enough and if the Huns were good sports—which they are not—they would accept the verdict without whining.

Northern Illinois Republicans at a meeting at Aurora acclaimed Governor Lowden as the probable nominee of the party for president in 1920. That, of course, is only part of the story. The governor being present with a fat roll and having a reputation as a good spender—why most anybody can figure out the rest of the yarn for himself.

The brewers in their fight to hold their trade seem to have acted on the theory that all who were not actively for them were against them and probably they were not far wrong, at that.

Circumstantial accounts of events on the American front when the armistice went into effect show that the Germans went wild with joy and our soldiers did not. Here is an easy problem for beginners in psychology.

The individual who can ride an European throne nowadays would find broncho busting with one of our wild west shows a snap.

## "DIE WACHT AM RHINE"



## Health Talks

By Dr. William Brady, M. D.

### Old Sight.

Physicians call the gradual weakening of the eyesight that accompanies advancing age presbyopia, but it is just as common among the Methodists and the Christian Scientists as it is among other denominations. The presby part of it merely means old or older—presbyopia, old eyes. My poor old eyes, as grandma says.

Old sight is due to increasing hardness of the crystalline lens, which makes the work of thickening or thinning the lens more difficult for the focusing muscle. Therefore a person who has had no previous trouble with the eyes may naturally find near work more and more difficult at the age of 45 or 50, though that isn't old age by a long sight, only short sight. If there happens to be some degree of nearsightedness to begin with, the patient will not experience much difficulty from old sight until further along in life. On the other hand, if there happens to be far-sight to begin with, then old sight comes earlier in life.

Here is where the optometrist or optician is quite as competent as the most blessed member of my sacred profession to fit the proper glasses. If these gentlemen will kindly permit us doctors to take care of the young persons' eyes (with drops) we have no objection to turning the old eyes over to them.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### Drug Habit in the Aged.

My mother who is 82 years old has the opium habit, which she contracted 40 years ago. She has taken on one dose every night, never increasing the dose. Her supply is about gone, and her doctor advises the cure, which he says consists of gradually diminishing the dose. What do you think of a woman of her age taking the cure?

W. E. C.  
Answer—I think aged people with drug habits should not be denied their customary doses.

#### The Haunted Bathrobe.

Would it be safe to use a very fine bathrobe which has been used by a person who had tuberculosis? If so, what disinfectant would you advise?

MRS. L. P.

#### Too Much Fat.

Our baby is 11 weeks old and we feed him certified milk modified as follows: Eighteen ounces top milk, 18 ounces water, 3 tablespoons milk sugar. He weighs 11½ pounds and vomits a great deal. Is this mixture too rich? MRS. C. S. R.

Answer—The baby is a little heavier than the average bottle baby of his age. If top milk means the up-

per third, your formula contains about 5 per cent fat. It might be well now to use whole milk, instead of top milk, and begin using oatmeal water or barley water instead of plain water.

#### The Mystery of Coddling.

We have always dressed our 7-year-old boy much warmer than most children are dressed, and watched carefully to prevent exposure, yet he constantly takes cold. We cannot understand why he should take cold so easily. We had his tonsils and adenoids removed last spring. J. H. R.

Answer—Little boys too much protected are most easily infected by laws of the Somersaulting.

In a recent issue you referred to somersaults for indigestion. If not asking too much I should like complete directions. One more question, please. You advise two miles of oxygen on the hoof, but I am so dead, I hardly think when school is out—I want to flop into bed. Should I combat this and take a walk instead?

#### MISS R. E. O.

Answer—By laws of Somersaulting will be mailed on receipt of stamped addressed envelope. Air in the school room must be unusually foul, even for a school room. First, have your annual physical examination. Then, if not seriously ill, fight that tired feeling for a couple of miles.

## The Daily Short Story

### A TRAMP'S LUCK.

By Esther H. Harrington.  
"Say, this is a lark, isn't it?" exclaimed Priscilla Hill as she settled herself comfortably in the little roadster of her friend, Evelyn Miller. "It certainly was lucky that I could get away from the office in time to catch that last train."

"Yes, indeed," replied Evelyn. "You must be tired, but I guess the five-mile ride to camp by moonlight will help relieve you of that weary feeling you probably have, from riding in the cars so long."

It was not long before they had covered the distance of country road leading from the railway station to the pretty lake, where the Miller family spent their summer vacations, and the car was locked up in the garage.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and their two youngest children were taking an automobile trip through the mountains, and had left the camp in charge of the oldest daughter, Evelyn, who had immediately invited Priscilla to spend Saturday and Sunday with her at the camp.

After exploring the pantry and larder, the two girls decided that sandwiches, pickles and cream puffs would make an appetizing lunch, and they ate with youthful enthusiasm, discussing all the events of importance which had occurred since they had last met.

"Speaking of your brother, Dick, who is at the navy yard, suggests to me a thought I had on the train coming up. Really, Evelyn, I decided that I had lost my heart—and he sat beside me—but we never inquired each other's name—just talked about ordinary things. And I'm very sure he stopped off at the same place I did, as just before arriving at the station he said good-bye, mentioning something about having left a box in the smoking car. Don't you think we had better travel down to the village tomorrow?"

"Well, maybe we will," said Evelyn. "But I do wish you knew my brother before you look at any other sailors."

"I wish I had a picture of my brother—but I guess it's a useless wish."

"Brace up, honey, and let me tell you about the mysterious man that has been pestering the campers lately. I haven't seen him, but they say he is very tall and thin, and says for food at the back door, and mutters strange things if you refuse him. That makes me think—I haven't locked the back door. I'll go now."

About an hour later both girls were suddenly awakened by a loud knock at the back door, followed by another.

"Oh, Priscilla, I'm scared," wailed Evelyn in a whisper.

"Well, keep still and he'll go away because he will think there is no one here," said Priscilla.

The knocking ceased and the girls breathed easier until they heard the windows being tested. Again silence, and then a thunderous knock at the door.

"I'm going to settle him, once and for all," said Priscilla as she slipped into her warm bathrobe and slippers. "I'll get a broom—and well, I guess he will be scared of me."

She marched determinedly to the kitchen, turned the key in the lock and threw open the door suddenly. "We haven't got anything for you, so go away!" she flashed at the black figure on the back porch. Instead of retreating as expected, the figure advanced briskly.

"If you don't give me something to eat I'll kiss you," and without giving her further opportunity for escape, the girl was seized and given a hearty kiss.

At this moment the lights were flashed on and Evelyn, very white, came hesitatingly through the kitchen door. The silent that met her eyes caused her to blink uncertainly.

"You—Dick!" she cried and rushed to the bewildered young man in the navy blue of Uncle Sam's service.

"Cousins and aunts!" gasped the young man as he surveyed the pretty girl still in his half embrace.

"Forgive me—I've kissed the wrong girl." And he gazed helplessly at his sister.

Evelyn hastened to introduce Priscilla, who immediately exclaimed: "Well, we have met before—on

the train! Don't you remember?" "Remember? Well, I'll say so! I was trying to keep warm out there in the hammock thinking of you. Say, but I'm hungry. Any eats around handy, sister mine?"

"The pantry is in the same place it was last summer, and as you help yourself, please tell us what, why and all about your being here instead of in your little hammock in the navy."

Between bites of good home-made cooking, the jolly sailor told of his being transferred to a navy yard near home.

"Believe me, I did some hustling and just barely made connections at Boston. I hiked it up here on the village station all alone, and didn't intend to wake anybody up, but it was slightly cool on the piazza. Hope Ma'll come home tomorrow and bake some more of those peanut cookies. I just ate the last seven."

The entire family was happily united before Dick was obliged to go—leaving for Boston at the same time as Priscilla. Just before separating at the door of Priscilla's apartment, Dick said: "You know what I said the other night about kissing the wrong girl? I guess I made a mistake when I said that. And he was off into the night."

PLU BAN LIFTED.

Great Lakes, Ill.—With the complete absence of the Spanish influenza at the naval training station on here all gatherings again have been permitted. Knights of Columbus buildings are offering four motion picture performances a week to capacity houses as sailors are unable to view the movies in nearby cities where all theaters are closed.

### MENU HINT

BREAKFAST.  
Apple Pulp Toast Strained Oatmeal Milk

DINNER.  
Spinach with Egg Yolk Toast Soft Custard Plain Cookies

SUPPER.  
Milk Toast Date Marmalade Stale Bread Milk

## The Roll of Honor

Washington, Nov. 21.—The casualty list made public today by the war department has a total of 1,399 names.

### (SECTION ONE).

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces: Killed in action, 148; died of wounds, 118; died of disease, 45; wounded severely, 131; wounded slightly, 223; missing in action, 42; prisoners, 14. Total, 772.

#### Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.  
George A. Wilkinson, Winteract, Iowa.

#### CORPORALS.

Helger Haunstrup, Jr., Chicago. Leland P. Scott, Morning Sun, Iowa.

#### PRIVATE.

John J. Breidenbach, Belleville, Ill.

Charles Domiano, Chicago. John Eschenmacher, Chicago.

Arthur Beckman, Rockford, Ill. Merle R. Clark, Belvidere, Ill.

Frank F. Gresiak, Harrisburg, Ill.

Ben M. Ooster, Shellrock, Iowa.

#### Died of Wounds.

CORPORALS.  
Harry Halverson, Newark, Ill. Henry Meyer, Chicago.

#### MUSICIAN.

Hallie V. Avia, Taylorville, Ill.

#### PRIVATE.

Vern R. Hawbaker, Ripper, Iowa. Clarence A. Billmeyer, Chicago.

Carl G. Carlson, Wheaton, Ill. Claude Coster, Solsbury, Ill.

Lancia M. Wheeler, Rockford, Ill. Edward F. Cronin, Lincoln, Ill.

#### Died of Disease.

BUGLER.  
Edward F. Blomberg, Chicago.

#### PRIVATE.

James F. Bradley, Clare, Iowa. Joseph W. Cretzmeier, Waverly, Iowa.

William A. Dickinson, Grundy, Center, Iowa.

Frank Andrew Dodson, East St. Louis, Ill.

William T. Keystone, Chicago. Roy F. Morkert, Grand Chain, Ill.

#### Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANT.  
Eugene Frederick Mall, Robinson, Ill.

#### CORPORAL.

Henry D. Egloff, Riverside, Ill. CHAUFFEUR.  
Gilbert E. Corcoran, Chicago.

#### PRIVATE.

Vernie Campbell, Pekin, Ill. Ned M. Goodchild, Havelock, Ia.

William J. Markiewicz, Lemont, Ill.

#### Wounded, Degree Undetermined.

PRIVATE.  
CHARLES A. EASTIN, 529 20th ST., ROCK ISLAND.

George B. Forrest, Conrad, Iowa. Bert Gardner, Neponset, Ill.

Oscar J. Reich, Chicago.

#### Wounded Slightly in Action.

SERGEANTS.  
Ralph Lenton Keenan, North Chilleoth, Ill.

#### CORPORALS.

Thomas C. Barnitz, Glenview, Ill. Hugh W. Short, Chicago.

James I. McCarthy, Chicago. Arthur G. Schmitt, Chicago.

#### PRIVATE.

Leroy E. Bouliware, Chicago. Charles Anciaux, Iowa City, Ia.

Charles J. Anderson, Chicago. Daniel G. Danielson, Ferguson, Iowa.

Earl E. Draper, Lenox, Iowa. Joseph Kujawa, Chicago.

Frederic B. Loggman, Albany, Iowa. Otto R. Luers, West Burlington, Iowa.

Fred E. Madsen, River Forest, Ill. Jake Pollack, Herrin, Ill.

Arthur W. Posbeck, Chicago. John Oscar Nelson, Morrison, Ill.

Lawrence C. E. Peterson, Oneida, Ill.

Herman J. Stoeber, Belleville, Ill. Stanley Yuskovitz, Stger, Ill.

Frank Vaghy, Elgin, Ill.

#### SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

PRIVATE.  
Robert Francis Bridges, Chicago. James William Herdes, Hampton, Ill.

Adolph L. Loesch, Red Oak, Ia. Fred B. McCracken, Hamburg, Ia.

Edward F. Rodingshafer, Des Moines, Iowa.

James E. Reed, Farnhamville, Ia. Missing in Action.

#### LIEUTENANTS.

E. B. Jones, Chicago.

#### SERGEANT.

Charles A. Simmons, Lane, Ill.

#### PRIVATE.

George F. Huffstadt, Princeton, Ill.

Charles E. Jackson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sebastian Semmler, Dubuque, Ia. Henry Freund, McHenry, Ill.

#### PRISONER.

PRIVATE.  
Thomas E. Grider, Danville, Ill.

#### CORPORALS.

Frank Dufas, Chicago. Jerry M. Dusek, Chicago.

Carl Herrington, Hadding, Iowa. Clarence P. Holmdahl, Jan Dodge, Iowa.

Leo W. Ligan, Chicago. EMANUEL M. LUCAS, 422 W. 2ND ST., DAVENPORT.

Frank L. Zabrowski, Chicago.

### (SECTION TWO).

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces: Killed in action, 117; died of wounds, 5; died of disease, 100; wounded degree undetermined, 251; wounded slightly, 95; missing in action, 52; prisoners, 4. Total, 627.

#### Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.  
Raymond C. Ruendahl, Perry, Mo.

#### PRIVATE.

George Anagnostopoulos, Chicago.

Claude F. Danner, Gardner, Ill. Lester L. Fletcher, Chebeck, Ia.

George Norris, New Windsor, Ill.

#### Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.  
Alvin Hench, Winteract, Iowa. John Mazzali, Chicago.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.  
Johannes G. Baumann, 325 Park, Iowa.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANTS.  
Walter T. Graham, Capron, Ill. Raymond A. Atwood, Chicago.

Burr B. Boise, Independence, Ia. Foster L. Dolan, Lisbon, Iowa.

Oscar Hester, East St. Louis, Ill. Lewis G. Pearce, Burnside, Ill.

Henry J. Ulrich, Ottumwa, Iowa. James E. Clancy, Cascade, Iowa.

Frank L. Beach, Albany, Ill. George W. Smith, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Wounded in Action, Degree Undetermined.

LIEUTENANTS.  
Ernest Work Duckett, Batavia, Ill.

Edward J. Beckmann, Chicago.

CORPORALS.  
Frank McCormick, Chicago. Otto E. Ehlers, Abston, Iowa.

Isaac Gataine, Chicago.

PRIVATE.  
Emil Arblin, Des Moines, Iowa. Emmitt P. Haffey, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Joe Armato, Chicago. Joseph Kasak, Rockford, Ill.

Oran C. McMurray, Fairfield, Ia. Allie P. Moore, Dubuque, Iowa.

Glen L. Rhine, Creston, Iowa. William Francis Rooney, Chicago.